17 steps to a better tomorrow

Book version

PREFACE

The idea for this book started one gloomy afternoon morning my interest in SDGs and political science had grown a lot by that time my cousin who was sitting with me watching a episode of the new netflix series that had dropped peaked over at my screen , i was watching a video on SDG 4 when he looked at me then at the screen then again at me i asked him what the problem is and he said what is a SDG

That shook me and i realized a devastating truth most of the youth in my society dont even know what an SDG is let alone act upon it and at that moment i made it my mission to try to teach as many kids about SDGs as i can , my english isn't good but i tried writing multiple e - book barely able to do so and then from there i polished them and decided to write this one for a more cohesive experience

This book is for the youth activist , student and educator weather you just heard about the SDGs or know something about them this book will be enough to strengthen your basic understanding of every single SDGs out there

I dedicate this book to all the young people around the world whose voice matter lets be part of the solution - together

CONTENT

1) Chapter 1 SDG 1
2) Chapter 2 SDG 2
3) Chapter 3 SDG 3
4) Chapter 4 SDG 4
5) Chapter 5 SDG 5
6) Chapter 6 SDG 6
7) Chapter 7 SDG7
8) Chapter 8 SDG 8
9) Chapter 9 SDG 9

10) Chapter 10 SDG 10
11) Chapter 11 SDG 11
12) Chapter 12 SDG 12
13) Chapter 13 SDG 13
14) Chapter 14 SDG 14
15) Chapter 15 SDG 15
16) Chapter 16 SDG 16
17) Chapter 17 SDG 17

© 2025 Shayan Khan

All rights reserved.

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means — electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise — without the prior written permission of the author.

This book is a work of nonfiction. Names, events, organizations, and case studies are either the product of the author's research or used with attribution. Any resemblance to actual events or people is purely coincidental unless otherwise stated.

Published via Amazon Kindle Direct Publishing

For more information or to contact the author:

urujadnan12@gmail.com

Printed in [pakistan]

First Edition – July 2025

Chapter 1

There are two types of poverty, one is absolute poverty and the other is defined as relative poverty. They both are used to measure poverty level in a defined area such as a city or a district absolute poverty refers to a state of an individual who lacks the ability to afford the basic necessities of life . food . clean water . shelter . clothing . health care It is often measured by the number of people who are living below the poverty line which is measured at $ 1.90 adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP) this is set by the world bank Relative poverty refers to a household whose standard of living is comparatively lower than that of the people around him; this is usually measured as the percentage of the median income in a given country . For example in the European Union relative poverty is defined as living on less than 60 % of the median equivalised disposable income Now the question begs why does poverty exist . Poverty is very complex with multiple factors contributing to its existence in many countries around the world there is a massive wealth inequality meaning that the wealth in that country has been unevenly distributed between the poor and the rich Another reason is the lack of education in many developing and underdeveloped countries around the world . education is the root to the rise of a kingdom as well as its

downfall many area around the world don't give effect to education and it is often overlooked this causes a massive increase in poverty Another major factor that causes a increase in poverty is discrimination and social inclusion due to many people around the world being conservative many groups are often marginalised and overlooked some of them include is minorities and women such as in afghanistan and syria where women education and rights are often ignored Conflict and instability also pays a major role in the increase of poverty in the world due to many wars such as russia and ukraine it was reported that due to that war poverty rose from 5% to 24 % meaning an additional 7.1 million people become poor Poverty's effect on individual is far greater than are understatement of it due to poverty as talked before people get limited access to basic needs of life such as housing clean water and food this in itself is the bringer of many more problem such as famine and bad health limited opportunities to health care , education etc Poor health also comes due to poverty problem such as malnutrition due to less food , mental health issue due to constantly being hungry and other factor and increases mortality rate due to less food , no healthcare available , risk of increased rate of infection etc Poverty also result in social inclusion as talked about before this mean limited overall opportunities the people who suffer from poverty may not get to go to actually good school they may not be able to have the opportunities and supportive families that most people around the world are blessed with Along with social inclusion they are also affected by limited economic opportunities not being able to find good stable jobs and even if they do its hard for them to find job that will actually be good paying like you and i can find A lot is already happening with technology and A.I. to reduce poverty around the world. In many remote and rural villages of the globe, A.I.-enabled, BIG

data mapping tools being used and combine many different data sources to indicate where the needs are for basic resources like water, electricity, and schools. This helps governments and NGOs with smart and prompt decisions on where to direct critical resources. Mobile banks like Easypaisa in Pakistan, and M-Pesa in Kenya, give people without a bank account and living in poverty, capabilities to save, send and receive money allowing people to pay for a meal, get emergency help, and even start small businesses. A.I. is also addressing access to jobs and education. Platforms like Coursera, WhatsApp Schools, and even chatbot tutors allow youth to learn remotely, and without teachers. Another breakthrough is predictive analytics. A.I. can now predict droughts, where disease outbreaks might occur, and even predict prices for crops - ultimately allowing farmers to act quickly in protecting their income to support their families. When employed ethically, technology and A.I. can diminish the disparity between the rich and poor by bringing tools, access, and resources to the people and communities where they need it most. You don’t have to be a billionaire or a tech genius to help end poverty. Change starts with small actions and big ideas — and young people like you have more power than ever before. Start by learning more about poverty in your own country. You can read stories, watch documentaries, or even speak with your local charities. The more you know about the issues at stake, the more you can do. You can also endorse low-cost solutions. You can share widely available free learning apps, donate old clothes or devices, and help raise awareness via social media. If you are at all tech-savvy, and want to help, you could try creating a simple website or application or even a chatbot that offers or facilitates useful information about free education, or free meals, charities that provide free food, or positive support services. If you love to teach, you might offer to

tutor children who are low-income or disadvantaged — even if it means supporting learning via WhatsApp or Zoom. One of the strongest things you can do is to share your voice. You can write blogs and even poems and you can create a podcast about why poverty matters to you and how it creates multiple barriers to people's right to a basic standard of life. Your voice can inspire others to care. Remember: Ending poverty is not just a job for the government. It is a job for humans — and every step of action you take is a meaningful contribution to the collective fight against poverty.

CHAPTER 2 This chapter is about hunger (SDG 2) hunger refers to the physical state of discomfort that is caused when a individual has no sort of food inside his body it is a temporary sensation but on the other hand malnutrition refers to a condition where the body doesn't get the necessary nutrient it needs to function on this is much more dangerous then simply being hungry According to the united nation food organization FAO around 828 million people suffer from hunger in the year 2021 alone this is roughly 1 in 9 people that are hungry each year the world health organization reports that around 2 billion people around the world are suffering from moderate or severe food insecurities lacking access to healthy sufficient nutritional food Hunger is a very big global problem that should be given the most focus on it leads to many minor and major problem in not only an individual but also an entire community it can lead to problem such as .fatigue weakness and lethargy . difficulty concentrating . difficulty making decision etc Hunger is as mentioned before a complex issue with multiple causes one of them being poverty if you are not financially stable enough to afford a house or barely a house not financially stable enough to get clean water not financially stable enough to find a good paying and stable job then chances are you're not financially

stable enough to afford good quality food for yourself Another cause for hunger is conflict and war :conflict and war can result in disruption of food production , distribution and access leading to hunger and malnutrition this is due to . destruction of infrastructure . displacement of people . blockage in food aid and humanitarian aid Climate change is also a cause to people not having enough food due to rising temperature agricultural productivity , fisheries and other food sources are heavily affected which can lead to a depletion in food availability in a certain region which directly leads to a majority of the population in that region not having enough food Various organization , government and programs are trying their best to put an end to world hunger among the countless thousands that are trying their best these are the one that are most prominent United Nations (UN) and World Food Programme (WFP): The UN's Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) and the WFP's programs aim to provide food assistance, improve nutrition, and support sustainable agriculture. School Lunch Programs: Many organizations, including the WFP and local charities, provide school meals to support children's nutrition and education. Community Gardens and Food Banks: Community-led initiatives, such as gardens and food banks, help increase food access and reduce waste. Meal Donations and Food Recovery: Programs that recover surplus food and donate it to those in need help reduce food waste and support vulnerable populations. Same with poverty AI can play a massive role in targeting world hunger and possibly putting an end to it . AI is a powerful tool and is practically made for this with AI many people can develop drones with AI that can predict crop failure before they happen which will not only help safe a ton of food but also help the farmer from having big losses that they can't afford to take Such apps such as hello tractor and share the meal are living

example of AI helping in crop restoration and helping in ending hunger . we should have are full focus on AI in combating these global problem as in the end they are one of the main ways to help in combating world hunger and many other problems

CHAPTER 3 This chapter is about sustainable development goals 3 - good quality education , quality education is not a want but a basic necessity that everyone should have and deserves the goal for this SDG is to prevent unnecessary uncomfort in people and avoidable deaths among large population Due to some recent reports and articles that have been published in which it has been reported is that around 5 million children under 5 die yearly from preventable causes these include heart attack from food found in dirty area lung cancer from polluted air and the surrounding and all of these are truly preventable Mental illness is now the leading cause of disability worldwide. This has also been proven by many other research papers around the world. In the end health isn't just about medicine — it's about clean water, vaccines, nutrition, and safe births. Health should be available to all and everybody deserves it. There are multiple levels of progress that are being made to push this goal of good quality of healthcare and health . There have been many success stories in pushing healthcare to its max such as Smallpox eradication, COVID-19 vaccine rollout, maternal death reduction in some regions. However a common problem is that most of these program are happening in area where there is no risk of these and developed countries but on the other hand areas such as developing and underdeveloped countries rarely get the attention as they should and that is where it should be given There are several gaps in areas of healthcare in developing and undeveloped countries and low resource zones around the world for example Rural Pakistan lacks hospitals. Many areas of Pakistan for example lack hospitals and especially considering around 40 percent of the population lives in low setting areas this then becomes a global issue There are also many other so-called failures of the health system around many parts of the world. Maternal mortality is still high in Sub-Saharan Africa. Health is

such a problem that cannot in any sort of way be ignored at all this is such an issue that must be address directly especially considering that health can cause many other problem as well it leads to people suffering through stress it causes malnutrition it causes pollution it also many other problem There are many cases in developing and underdeveloped areas across not only one country but around the world there are many stories and cases where youth to whom education should be the most important thing to them skip school and skip doctor visit because they simply can't afford it or they are in no physical shape to actually go and attend it Again as we have mentioned before is the fact that AI can be used to challenge and combat these type of problem there are many stories apps website and autobots which can play a role in ending these major problem AI tool if used correctly can be a tools that can finally put an end to all problem that we face Apps such as ada babylon and telehealth in pakistan are playing a major role in fighting this problem of world hunger other apps in other countries for example uganda where many apps are playing a crucial role and many project as well for eg UNICEF youth trained educator You guys who are currently reading can also play a role in battling this cause many student can go and volunteer in hospitals and health center where they can do little task such as donating blood or filing or being on poop duty or being in charge of clean up duty etc all play a vital role in fighting this problem There are also many podcast which also train the youth in these problem and through them the youth gets inspired

CHAPTER 4 This chapter is about sustainable development goal 4 quality education. This SDG is personally close to my heart the most and perhaps is also close to yours according to official UN reports around 244 million children are still out of school (UNESCO). Which is a massive issue education is suppose to be the light to darkness yet over here people can rarely get access to it that actually is depressing Out of these 244 million people most of the population that is affected is not surprising is girls refugee and disabled children which again is depressing it shows how people are still conservative and are not ready to embody the truth and are yet not ready to accept the facts that women empowerment is rising by a lot Another fact that makes this situation worse is internet which plays a vital role in education is currently limited to only around 50 percent of the world if education was present to a major part of the world then maybe just maybe the current situation that we are in would have been better The question begs is why some don't go to school well there is a list of reason why people don't go to school or are unable to and these are situation which we don't have control over such as in many part in middle east and afghanistan in some part of africa due to conflict education become a limitation Child labour plays another part many children mainly in asia and middle east are taken from a young age from there home and are sent to these factories where they are not giving basic necessity and are forced to work for 18 plus hours a day and all they get is hardly a dollar per hour and in some area its barely a dollar a day However there are situation which we really can't control such as past floods in the country of pakistan have resulted in thousand of school universities and colleges being destroyed or swept away in

these situation there is nothing we can do but still it puts a stop to the growth of education There are many youth around the world who take initiative and actually act upon it these youth are the founder and the foundation to building a better future not only for them self but for there family for there families for there communities for there countries for the people around them and for the world As mentioned before there are many e books that have started with one common goal to help educate people around the world along with that there are many podcast on spotify podcaster and many other website which tell people about these global issue one which i would personally recommended is 17 steps to a better tomorrow on spotify Education can also happen through different social media website that we use for example youtube tik tok snapchat and instagram instead of spending time and wasting it on scrolling reels we can use it to spread awareness about these global issue and potentially reach millions of people Along with social media there are also many courses and free website which could be used for learning these website are created with the view in mind to spread education to all places on planet earth among these website some mention that i highly recommend are khan academy , coursera brilliant .org chat gpt etc which is being widely used Benefit of these website is that not only do you actively learn but the fact that its interactive also helps out a lot also another fact is that all of these website are self paced so really time isn't the issue no more and you can do them whenever you feel like it and not in a specific time Education should be the main focus of every young man every non profit and every NGO education is the solution to every problem imaginable everything grows from it or grows around it therefore we should really put are focus on it

CHAPTER 5 This chapter is about the United nation 5 sustainable development goal which is gender equality, a very strong and important topic in our society and should be given full effect to and should not be ignored in any circumstances. In simple words SDG 5 means in simple terms: equal rights, treatment, and opportunities regardless of gender. As on 2024 nearly 129 million girls around the world are out of school and around 1 in 3 women experience violence in there lifetime this is a very disturbing statistic and should be brought into light as soon as possible this shows that are world is still backwards and is not ready to accept that women empowerment is at a all time high Gender inequality not only affects the countless of women but it affects everyone with no girls in the workforce it weaken the ties that hold are society together and reduce diversity in a workplace which again is very important and another disturbing fact is that and in 2024 the year im writing this book there is not a single country in the world not america not switzerland not germany that has yet achieved full gender equality let that fact sink into your heart Gender inequality is such a problem that exist in every country but in other forms in some country they are denied actual good education while in other country they are told to stay in the kitchen in some country they are told to not get a job in some they are denied does jobs so gender inequality is a global problem and should be addressed 12 million girls are married every year before they turn 18. In all too many parts of the world, girls are still told they should be in the kitchen, not the classroom. Women are less likely to have land, take out loans or use technology. Girls

in some areas have skipped school during their periods because they don’t have access to sanitary products and also because of the stigma created by taboos. In countries with strong laws, too, women are underrepresented in leadership positions. Globally women hold just 26% of parliamentary seats and even fewer in tech, engineering and executive roles. Violence is another painful reality. One in three women is a victim of physical or sexual violence at some point in her life. Most cases are never reported because of fear or impunity. and yet, there have also been some significant wins for gender equality over the last decade — evidence that change is achievable. Nations like Rwanda have made enormous strides. Today, Rwanda Has the most women in parliament anywhere in the world, over 60 per cent. It is this change that has made some of our policies more inclusive and the nation to move forward. In education, the gender difference is narrowing. More girls than before are finishing primary and secondary school. Efforts by Malala Fund and Educate Girls, for example, have pushed rural education in areas where girls had traditionally been overlooked. In STEM, organizations including Girls Who Code, SheCodes, and local programs are inspiring girls to explore science and tech paths.Now more women are pouring into fields like engineering, A.I. and medicine than ever before.And yet, there have also been some significant wins for gender equality over the last decade — evidence that change is achievable. Nations like Rwanda have made enormous strides. Today, Rwanda has the most women in parliament anywhere in the world, over 60 per cent. It is this change that has made some of our policies more inclusive and the nation to move forward. In education, the gender difference is narrowing. More girls than before are finishing primary and secondary school. Efforts by Malala Fund and Educate Girls, for example, have pushed rural education in areas where girls had traditionally

been overlooked. In STEM, organizations including Girls Who Code, SheCodes, and local programs are inspiring girls to explore science and tech paths. Now more women are pouring into fields like engineering, A.I. and medicine than ever before. Gender inequalities as mentioned before is such a topic that not only affects them but also affect the people around them it affects their families it affects their friends it affects the society they live in and it affects you and me girls are the pillars of society and if they are neglected it had detrimental affect on everything and everyone around them Gender equalities isn't just about girls - boys benefit from it when society is fair theres is gender biases in even those area where gender biases should not happen it occurs in classrooms a teacher who is backminded may favour a boy over a girl even after the girl proves that she is capable and even more capable then the boy , it happens in sports some athletes are not allowed in countries cause there girls it happens in work some boys are again favoured more then girls that they are not better than Gender inequality is such a topic that should be really considered. This I believe is the second most important SDG after education to make women rights and gender inequality should be the headline of every newspaper, every podcast, every single youtube video . there are many podcast which talk about these global problem and i would highly recommended one knows as 17 steps to a better tomorrow it's a small 3 minute podcast but you will learn a lot from it

CHAPTER 6 This chapter is about SDG 6 clean water a very important topic and it should be available to every human being in the world if we look at today's stats it is actually depressing according to world health organization reports and many other reputable sources it is noted that around 3.6 billion people lack access to good toilet and good sanitation which is very surprising and another report suggest that in 2024 around 2 billion people or 2/8 of the world population currently drinks water from sources that are contaminated from faeces imagine drinking water from that area that has poop in it Water is practically the root and key to everything that makes up a good healthy individual water is directly related to your life and health you need water to survive and yet some people get water from those sources is what's actually depressing water is the key to health sanitation good living condition and yet we don't give it as much attention as we should Water plus sanitation are basic human needs and yet its depressing that we don't have it without water life on this planet as we see it would disappear another report suggest that only 3 percent of the world water is actually drinkable not contaminated with salt and out of that only a small percent does not have this microbes and plastic waste etc so how can we survive on our planet This is a global reality that most people in africa and part of asia have to walk for miles upon miles just to find a source of water that might or might not be contaminated it's no guarantee that the water they are drinking would be safe to drink there's also a lack of clean water and a major defecation issue so again there is no guarantee for clean water and good sanitation in many parts of the world There are many stories around the world where girls tend to miss school due to not having proper sanitation and good water condition which is actually kind of surprising to think that many children around the world do not go to school because of not having clean sanitation condition and this again

is depressing this whole issue is depressing Due to clean water not being available many health crisis are formed from cholera to typhoids to dengue that's why the united nation and the world health organization have put water safety as the number one priority to fix and yet no attention is being given to them and this should be fixed and yet we are still where we started There are many real world examples of clean water restoration ,A real-world example of clean water is rainwater collected and stored in a clean, covered container. Rainwater, when initially collected, is often very pure, as it is naturally distilled by the evaporation and condensation process. Properly harvesting and storing it can provide a safe and readily available source of drinking water, especially in areas where other sources are scarce or contaminated Everyday new tech is emerging and many other clean drinking water scheme and program are being launched for eg solar pumps are being used in in desert as sunlight is available and it can be easily taken and collected purifiers are also used in many parts of the world and also rainwater harvester as talked about before Solar water pumps work by converting sunlight into electricity to power a motor that drives a pump, drawing water from a source and delivering it to a desired location. The system typically includes solar panels, a controller, a motor, and the pump itself. Here's a more detailed breakdown: 1. Sunlight to Electricity: Solar panels, made of photovoltaic cells, capture sunlight and convert it into direct current (DC) electricity. In numerous locations, we assume water is always available. Turn on the faucet, and it runs. Flush the toilet, and it vanishes. For billions of individuals, obtaining water is a daily challenge. While growing up, I've observed the effects of limited water access in educational institutions and neighborhoods. During floods in my nation, I witnessed individuals compelled to consume contaminated, murky water. Hospitals faced shortages of sanitary supplies. And families

were unable to wash their hands during a pandemic. These experiences revealed to me that water transcends being a scientific concern. It is fundamentally a matter of human rights. Via my podcast, crash courses, and SDG initiatives, I've conveyed methods to save water, enhance sanitation, and encourage affordable hygiene practices. From shutting off faucets while brushing teeth to raising awareness, young people can take the lead in water justice. We don't have to wait until we are adults to make a difference. We can begin now — by educating, exchanging, innovating, and guiding. Clean water is too vital to be the responsibility of Water is a necessity for everyone and we should make it are mission to make sure every human being on this planet is blessed enough to receive the elixir of life water as agin its the root to everything and everything either grows from it or either everything grows around it that's why we should try our best to make sure water is abundant everywhere and not dirty water but only clean water

CHAPTER 7 This chapter is about SDG 7 clean affordable energy now the question begs is what is clean energy well in short terms clean energy is energy sources that are renewable and most importantly don't emit any sort of bad toxic chemical that might be a hazard to our health some examples of clean energy include solar energy thermal energy tidal energy wind energy and geothermal energy all of these sources of energy are safe and don't emit any sort of bad chemical toxic waste Currently there is a massive global energy problem around the world according to some reports of the world health organization and the united nation it is noted that around 675 million people lack access to clean and safe energy sources which is a problem as energy is needed for everything it is needed for fans for light for healthcare etc There is also a type of energy knows as dirty fuel or dirty energy these are those sources of energy that cause bad effect on the environment play a major role in increases pollution level around the world also they play a major part in destroying your health that's why the united nation and many countries are trying their best to migrate from this source of energy Dirty energy plays a horrible role in changing how this world works and operates for eg due to the pollution and the greenhouse emission that is caused by this source of energy is so much that it increases global warming and plays a part in climate change which result in extremely high temperature and bad air quality There is also another problem while this shift from dirty energy to clean energy is happening more faster then intended but the problem is just like wealth inequality there is what experts call a energy inequality around the world especially in asia and africa meaning that many communities in asia and africa still operate on kerosene lamps and the old methods of energy which slows down progress and also it ain't good for them There is also what experts call as a energy gap between the developed and

the underdeveloped or developing countries around the world for eg most of the shift to clean energy that is happening around the world mostly happens in countries which rarely need them like germany france italy or the us while in countries that need them such as northern africa pakistan nepal india syria yemen etc it isn't happening there or is happening in a much slower rate than in the other countries This energy gap is also shows between cities and villages to much of the clean energy transfer that is happening is happening in urban area where dirty energy emission are less but however in those area such as rural area where dirty energy emission are high over there this shift is comparatively low The main culprit of this dirty energy is women and children and this affects their personal life to many children cant play outside and can't go to school because the air is so dirty that they have difficulty in breathing and many women and men who work in farms in rural area or factories also have problem because of bad air Again this page is all about innovation in the specific topic hence i'm here to talk about how there are so many innovative idea that take place for eg solar power and solar cooker they are covered with photovoltaic cells and as a result of this they take the energy of the sun and convert it into electricity which can be used for different things and the great thing is that this is a leading cause in rural electrification sending energy to rural area become costly and hence through this method energy shall also be delivered and it won't be costly for the government as well There also many youth around the world that have one goal they use there mind and there strength and create such tech or invention that play a major part in taking the world to a better place for eg there was this one kid in kenya i think who took the idea of solar lamps and made it into a reality and then due to that many villages in kenya were able to get electricity for the first time ever There are also many countries which are

leading the way and surprisingly these are the countries that you won't imagine are leading this for eg one country is morocco with its solar farms meaning large patches of there desert where taken and solar panel where put there till the eyes can see not only was energy produced but also the desert started to finish A second country in this is bangladesh with there solar rooftops basically putting solar panels in there rooftops and it surprisingly workers I personally grew up in such a place where there was dirty energy as the far as i can see factories upon factories and they were doing nothing but emitting carbon dioxide and just making the place more hotter i would get sad and sometime cry whenever i would see what these factories were doing to the place just polluting it more With this in my place there were frequent load shedding black out power cuts and some people didn't even have access to energy there was limited energy everywhere and people would fight for it which was depressing that's why i hope that we work together for this goal of clean energy to be complete

CHAPTER 8 This chapter is about sustainable development goal 8 which is known as decent work and economic growth now the question that arises is what is decent work - the definition of decent work is work that is safe work that is stable work that is ethical and work that doesn't go beyond human moral for eg child labour doesnt come in safe work Jobs is such a thing that matter to youth it matter if you want to have dignity if you want to have stability then work and jobs matter as a job is basically you do work and instead you get money for your services that you have given to the company you work for for eg you work as a marketing head in a agency that's what a job is Jobs finishes poverty as if you have a job you can afford the basic necessity of life that every single human should have but doesn't it finishes problem such as unemployment as because if more people have jobs then people employment increases and therefore less beggar less poor people and less homeless people Now here is the not so great reality i would say millions of teens according to the united nation report are unemployment not thousands of not hundred thousand but millions not even 1 million but multiple millions of teen are unemployed led that sink in let it actually sink in Another problem that this world unfortunately has to face is that child labour is a big part of labour in the world and in factories its as a matter of facts so much that a majority of the labour force in these factories is of child labour according to reports by reputable sources and the united nation it is noted that around 160 million kids around the world are affected by child labour let that sink in 160 million Also another problem that arises is the fact that women and kids who are working in these unfair and horrible working condition where they work on concrete floor for 16 hours day and barely make anything as a matter of fact in pakistan a kid in extreme child labour make a dollar an a hour and they are forced to work non stop the entire time If we

consider this that the economy of a specific country keeps on growing and hence more jobs opportunity come up and surface however we must also consider this that while new job opportunity and new company comes the amount of youth that daily graduate and looks for jobs are much greater than these jobs that are made which makes this gap Another problem is that most youth around the world not only in pakistan or india or nepal alone but throughout the whole world many teens daily try to go and find jobs and in today day and age it is very hard to find stable jobs which again creates this gap between job seeker and job avalibility There are many solution that are created by none other then the youth to tackle these situation and to tackle these challenges / problem for example a kid in the us created a website where young youth around the world could log in and learn meaningful skills that actually matter such as marketing such as trading etc The youth and the government should build website or build apps or heck even build games that empower women to create that empower them to learn that empower them to make something that's meaningful that empower them to create something that will make this world go into a greater place then they are in If the youth and the government the NGO if everyone comes to work together then these sustainable development goal won't be goals anymore but the thing of the past that we achieved we just have to work together

CHAPTER 9 This chapter is about the 9 SDG of the United nation this SDG is about industry innovation and infrastructure there 3 things are basically the pillars of modern day economy each one of these plays a vital role that cannot be copied they all work together and play the biggest role in the modern day economy of many countries As mentioned before all 3 of these things are essential for economic growth and jobs industries and infrastructure provide Jobs to the youth and help in lowering the unemployment rate of many countries around the world and then innovation plays a major role in helping new technologies come into light that we can benefit from and many other communities and countries to Sustainable development goal 9 also relates to many other sustainable development goal such as sustainable development goal 8 and sustainable development goal 11 which we will talk about later in this book that's why it is said that every single SDG is more important than the one before it There are many successful infrastructure project around the world some in europe some in america and others in asiya for eg in pakistan there is this housing colony project by the name of DHA which is providing housing to many people in different cities in pakistan The modern world in today's day and age requires even the most basic kind of infrastructure in many places showing just how behind we are among some that are required by us include roads we also need water we also need internet we also need housing we also need electricity poles we also need power line all of these come in infrastructure There are many countries around the world who lack these basic infrastructure need for eg if we take into considering there are many countries in africa in asia mostly in northern and eastern africa that lack it such as somalia such as kenya syria all of these countries don't even have basic roads and telephone poles for everyday use Another point is if infrastructure is not building properly and

accordingly to safety standards which are set up by governmental bodies then it has detrimental effects on the area around it and the people who are available there for eg if a school is not build properly then it might collapse at any given moment Climate change also plays a major part in leading to bad infrastructure and calamities that occur because of it for example if earthquake and super hot summer start to occur frequently then it might lead to building falling down one after the other and due to these super hot summer the cement might start melting and trust me this has happened before Now moving on to a new topic that is included in this SDG 9 and that being innovation now the question is what it innovation innovation in simple words are basically those ideas that solve real world problem and we as a community can benefit from it It can be a small idea or a big one it just has to benefit people and actually build something new There are many innovation led project and countries that are adapting at a much faster rate than initially expected for eg the country of kenya there are many hospital and school that due to lack of electricity are completely solar there is also mobile banking that is pretty common these days but still is a very innovative idea If you talk about innovation from the youth then it basically comes under the topic of stem now stem is practically a word that practically mean when kids in any age comes up with actually good ideas that can benefit the people around them and are actually such idea that are unique so basically innovation is STEM There are also many other program which are currently leading youth led innovation these program are also offline for the student in those countries and are also online for other student who can't attend the program in those countries these program include lumiere for research and TKS for innovation Now ending this chapter of we will talk about sustainable industries and also industries which i like to call dirty industries now sustainable

industries are those industries where clean energy is produced (available in part 2) there is no carbon footprint of any sort and the people who work there are actually treated good Now the final thing in this chapter is dirty industries these are the opposite of clean energy so basically those industries where carbon is produced it plays a big role in climate change and the people who work there aren't at all treated good and human ethics are ignored

CHAPTER 10 This chapter is about the sustainable development goal 10 which is known as inequality now the question that arises is what is inequality now in simple word inequalities basically mean the unfair access and distribution between two people organization or race such as men and women of resources and right There are many types of inequalities that happened between almost everything the first one is income inequalities this mainly happened during men and women in offices and workplaces for eg a workplace might give the men a dollar an hour more then the women even if she is more qualified and this is and has happened before in many countries around the world Inequalities also happen in education it also happened in health also in disabilities it also happenes in race it also happenes in religion also according to some research paper that were launched by the United nation suggest that the current modern world around 10 percent of the top individual own 50 percent of everything let that sink in One of the most detrimental effect of inequalities are limited opportunities that happen because of these inequalities and because of this innovation has stopped because of this many people potential gets wasted and all of these other things Another thing that plays a major role in growing inequalities around the world is wealth gaps while many people thing that wealth gaps are made because of inequalities but i think that inequalities are made because of wealth gaps for eg the current world usa and europe control most of the world wealth and the other continent barely control anything There are also many communities who face racism in the form of inequalities for eg many refugees around the world in greece for eg many syrian refugee face a lot of racism many countries in the world are racist towards LGBTQ community to and many minorities in the world such as muslim in india also face these backlash Inequalities also plays a major role in increasing wage gaps

meaning then again wealth inequalities school access if also affected meaning that some kids aren't able to go because of this inequalities of rights and another thing is also employment gaps many people mostly boys are given more employment opportunity And one of the most horrible thing is that inequality grow mainly without even policy change no matter what these government do they wont be able to change the detrimental effect then by inequalities thats why its such a problem that all of us need to start working together in order for this to end Now i sub topic you may call is is social inclusion and and discrimination this also comes with in the topic of inequality and again the question that arises is what is social inclusion and inequality now basically it mean that that many people are left out they can be left out from school from there work from there home but that's what discrimination and social inclusion in in simple words Many member of social exclusion happen are practically disability based and gender based discrimination again example of this is muslim discrimination in india and other countries for example christian minorities in past sudan and many disabled people around the world feel like they aren't being treated correctly In many region of the world cast can become barriers religion sometimes become barriers race sometimes becomes as a barrier and sometimes people speaking different languages can become a barrier for them for example they get discriminated in the basis of all of these because people aren't willing to accept the simple facts in front of them Another example for discrimination in today's modern day is cyberbullying and digital exclusion this usually happen in the form of black mailing and when multiple people come together such as a friend group comes together and starts bullying one person i had a friend personally who cyberbullied someone online and he didn't know it was illegal and later got in serious trouble with the authorities Now coming to an end i

wanna talk about how there are multiple apps and program that are trying their best to end this sort of discrimination for example apps for disabled people and apps for converting languages these types of apps help in ending these barriers and making sure that they are no longer barriers but opportunities for people to have a even better life

CHAPTER 11 This chapter is about United nation 11 sustainable development goal which is called sustainable cities and also sustainable communities now what does this mean the basic meaning of this goal is to create cities that have safe housing cities that have public transport cities that have good places parks clean air etc if all of these are present in a city then it means its a sustainable city A United nation report came out in which it is noted that by 2050 which is only 25 years away by then around 68 percent of the world population will be living in cities which shows that urbanisation is happening at a massive pace then before and it shows that many people in search of opportunities are migrating from rural areas into these urban cities However this might seem good there are a couple of challenges that arise from it for example these cities aren't build to host that many people hence problem like overpopulation will occur and we won't be able to target this problem another problem that will occur will be over pollution meaning with more people more pollution will occur which is proven again and again Another problem that will occur is the amount of waste that will be made from just one country alone like imagine a city with 6 million people and imagine a person throws one packet on the street per day which is low meaning 6 million packets will be thrown on the streets daily thats why waste would be a major problem Another problem that will occur and as a matter of fact these are urban problem that are occurring today is number 1 and perhaps the biggest of them all if traffic congestion this will lead to wasted time of both the individual and the authorities to try to fix it but also more carbon emission will also occur from the extra time they spend standing in one position Informal housing shall also occur what this mean is those houses which are not authorized by the government and which are not actually houses but just small things people live in for example slums this can be seen in

many cities in today's day and age for example mumbai one of india modern cities has the world largest slums Another problem that is occurring is that most of the cities that are build have practically no accessibility meaning that most o the disable population of that city will have trouble in walking and living and carrying there daily routine for example islamabad one of pakistan modern city is very modern but has no option for its disabled population Another problem in todays city is the amount of crime , social inequality and lack of green zones that are occurring according to some reports crime in cities now a days is at a all time high and the divide between religious groups or ethnic people is also at a all time high in cities around the world but most of all the green zone of the cities are sinking take abbottabad for example a lush green heaven in pakistan but after 10 years of development is now struggling to find trees there same with peshawar too Now i wanna talk about what is the definition of smart cities well a smart city is characterised and known as a city that is build from and build upon technologies for example sensors to detect speed of cars etc or fully automatic doors and cars thats what characterise a smart city so basically a city that if fully technologically advanced Some examples of these fully futuristic cities are solar buses and houses complete living spaces and transportation made that works by the energy of the sun that's the future another example is eco building and virtual gardens a building that is ecologically as well as technologically advanced a full tec green living space There are again a lot of youth led innovative project and program that are happening in today's day and age for example teens living in europe have came up with initiative such as city farming and recycling project taking the trash away from the city and turning them and recycling them for something that can actually be useful Smart drainage and climate resistance housing is also a major goal in order to build

cities that are actually clean and green and sustainable cities imagine a house that is not affected by any natural calamities or the side effect of climate change Coming to an end i wanna talk about how the youth in many cities are doing project such as transforming playground and walkways and traffic ways by completely making them clean and green there are also many apps which are spreading awareness about these global issue and i believe that is a very strong thing to do The youth has the power to change the world only and only if they try and i believe we can achieve all of the United nation sustainable development goal if we all come together and work towards it together

CHAPTER 12 This chapter is about United nation 12 sustainable development goal which is known as responsible consumption and production the sentence itself says the meaning basically no overconsumption not doing something in the excess is basically its meaning like basically everything but to a reasonable amount Some examples of this in today's day and age could include fast fashion buying clothes every now and then and frequently to adapt to the new trend comes in overconsumption for example recently in pakistan there was this trend to put tumeric in water and see it go to the bottom well in this whole trend around 10 million dollars worth of turmeric was wasted in a month Food waste is also a part of this over consumption it is reported that around 40 million tonnes of food is wastage in the USA alone food wastage basically mean when you buy to much of that food and instead of saving it for another time just throw it away imagine all of that food could save lives in africa but no it gets wasted Overbuying tech also is a part of this when we buy a lot of tech and don't really need like buying the new iphone each year even if you have gotten one the year before and so those products also goes to waste and a lot of resources are spend to make just one phone Now i wanna talk about how your product are made and the problem with it the product for example for your phone it need aluminium if need plastic it need component it need many other things as well and all of this thing is gotten through other sources and other places but the problem is that there is an unsustainable supply chain thats the real problem For example the product that you were lets say a shirt is most likely made is a sweatshop in either asia or its either made in a sweatshop in africa well if that product is no longer needed then without a single second thought it is thrown away not only is the resources and material wasted but also the hard work put into that one product is also wasted There needs to be focus put

towards about the importance of fair trade and ethical business for example paying the workers what they deserve example in china the apple factory they had to instal nets in the side of the building to stop people from going and killing thimself because they were making those phones for like 18 hours a day A problem that occurs is that many companies around the world reuse the same product that they used before to give to a new customer for example take nike and take IKEA as an example they take the product that there customer wore before and reuse it to make new product of give it to new customer so basically you are wearing someone else's thing There are many youth led program and project to solve this issue even for this sustainable development goal it is for every single sustainable development goal there are many repair cafe around the world mainly in japan and south korea where they take your thing you don't need and convert it into actually needful thing that someone can use We were taught in school to follow the 3 rs reuse recycle and reduce well it's time we don't ignore that advice and actually focus on the 3RS mainly we should take all of the things we don't need and reuse them instead of throwing them away reuse them for something else we should save are food we don't need instead of throwing it for example I wanna talk about many more youth led initiative to stop this wastage of products such as many youth are telling there school to launch composite product and zero waste days as this is the first step to stop this wastage of product for we should use are knowledge and try are best to stop there wastage of product cause once gone its never gonna go and things lost never return back just like time , time for us is running away and we need to do something before its over for us all

CHAPTER 13 This chapter is about the united nation sustainable development goal 13 which is known as climate action so basically the question that arises is what is climate change now in simple words climate change is the long term alteration of temperature and weather pattern for example the weather changes everyday one day it might be sunny the other it might be cloudy but however climate change is when one range of temperature or weather pattern remain for a very very long times mainly this occurs for decades Climate change as we know it is mainly caused by human activities that cause the greenhouse gas emission to rise for example the fossil fuels that we burn in order to get material such as petrol or oil or gas etc well what happens is when we burn the fossil fuel they emit what is known as greenhouse gases in this emission of greenhouse gases such gases like carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide and water vapour are released into the atmosphere which when in excess is actually quite detrimental for are communities and are health so these gases go in the atmosphere and form this layer which stops the heat to go outside thus increasing daily average temperature around the worlds Now climate action and the topic in itself is a very urgent topic and should not be ignored in any circumstances whatsoever what climate change also does is it increases the chances of these natural calamities happening which usually happen once in many years but due to an increase in climate change it happened very very frequently It causes droughts which in itself is a very major problem if we really think about it because of these droughts that occur are agricultural productivity plummets down a rabbit hole are food demand is not made and this then leads to famine in many area which directly lead to the cause of thousand of cattle and human being It is also noted through many reports of the UN and other sites it is the low income communities that suffer the most from

these climate change that is happening around the world they are the one who go hungry the most they are the ones who struggle the most Climate change as you all might know it effect biodiversities aswell many habitats of animals also gets destroyed which is just depressing Climate change isn't a problem of the future, it is a problem happening in front of us and hinges on what we are doing to the world as humans. The core cause is human caused increases in greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. While there are countless examples, the largest source of increased CO_2 emissions is direct burning of fossil fuels, i.e A) Carbon (source contains tons of coal, oil or gas). While fossil fuels make the energy we need for heating our homes, driving our cars, and making goods, they also release high quantities of carbon dioxide (CO_2) and methane, both of which are heat trapping gases. Generally, we can fathom the atmosphere does have safe heating trapping gases keeping Earth's temperature within a certain range. When fossil fuels (and other things) create too many heat trapping gases too quickly, it digests our atmosphere's ability to keep a natural balance. Another major human source of greenhouse gases is deforestation (also called land use change) or the act of destroying forests, woods or trees. Forests are said to be the planet's lungs, as they take in CO_2 and produce oxygen. Countries across the globe have been and continue to clear forests for agricultural, building and logging purposes. Clearing forests is more than removing an important process of carbon absorption, it is killing trees that have stored carbon for the process of their entire lives history and dumping all that carbon back to the upper atmosphere again which adds to the global climate change problem. Agricultural activity (small or large) is a contributor to climate change, however it is the only way to provide food for our world. The digestion of livestock by animals, such as cows releases methane, which is a

greenhouse gas which is much more powerful than carbon dioxide. Both fertilizer and livestock release nitrous oxide, which is also another type of greenhouse gas. All of these gas matter of fact get produced in larger numbers as farming inputs increase with INTENSIVE farming systems. Industrialization, over-consumption or consumerism are two other important issues or topics, but the sheer severity of poor food choices contribute to climate change continuing to grow. The assembly line production manufacturing factories that are built in a few hours release a huge amount of chemical byproducts and emissions into our air, considering we consume plastic several time a day, we are still essentially engaged in mass consumption of fast fashion consumption and the reliance of electricity and energy sucking endeavours leads us into a cycle of wasting away a planet that cannot absorb it all. Finally, wrong land use.

CHAPTER 14 No one can dispute the role of oceans and other water sources on life on Earth, there is no shortage of thinking on what will happen to all the benefits we derive from oceans due to pollution, climate change, the depleting food web and more. Oceans cover more than 70% of Earth's surface and play a critical role in sustaining life on our planet, produce over 50% of our oxygen and absorb around 30% of the carbon dioxide produced by human activities. Oceans also play an important role in regulating the Earth's climate by influencing weather patterns and global temperatures. Oceans primary function is to provide a fundamental resource for food, income, and transportation. More than 3 billion people globally rely on marine and coastal biodiversity for their livelihoods, especially in coastal and island communities. Marine ecosystems are highly productive and include coral reefs, mangroves, seagrasses, and other marine plants, which are amongst the richest ecosystems on the planet. Marine ecosystems provide habitat and breeding grounds for many species, including those of immediate human interest (fish and shellfish). For example, coral reefs alone provide habitat and breeding for nearly 25% of all marine species. Marine ecosystems provide shelter and protection from shrinking or eroding land as they provide barriers to storms and tsunamis, which in turn protects coastal communities from flooding. Healthy oceans and coastlines can support many industries, including tourism, capture fisheries, and shipping. The benefits we derive from oceans are disappearing at a pace that is unfathomable due to human activity. With increased ocean pollution, climate change, overfishing, and the quagmire of multiple activities or industry impacts on the marine environment, we are degrading marine environments. Protecting marine life and the health of oceans is much broader than protecting fish and conserving oceans, it is a matter of self-preservation on this planet. The world's oceans

face unprecedented threats, caused by unsustainable human practices. One of the significant issues is overfishing where fish are caught faster than they would reproduce, impacting the marine food web and collapsing entire fish stocks. In many parts of the world, fishing no longer has any sustainability and illegal/unregulated fishing creates further challenges. The other major threat is marine pollution, particularly plastic pollution, where approximately 8 million tonnes of plastic are dumped into the ocean every year. They might be plastic bags, microbeads, etc., all of which are dangerous to marine life who often mistake these items for food. Turtles, whales and seabirds can be accidently injured or killed by ingestion or entanglement. In addition to what is visibly plastic, chemical pollution from industry and agriculture makes its way into water systems that feed into oceans, which also creates harmful pollution in the ocean environment and further deterioration of food systems. Climate change is causing havoc too. Increasing sea temperatures cause coral bleaching and coral bleaching can occur when corals are stressed and lose their pigmentation and their algae. Ocean acidification is also an issue, where marine animals such as shellfish have difficulties producing shells because of the increased levels of CO_2 being absorbed. If these threats are not alleviated, marine biodiversity, food security and the livelihood of millions of people remains at risk.To safeguard oceans, life below water and to achieve SDG 14 will require ambitious and global cooperation. SDG 14 focuses on targets such as eliminating marine pollution, managing overfishing, protecting coastal ecosystems and supporting small scale characteristics (Small-Scale Fisheries Guidelines, 2014). It increasingly takes governments, businesses, scientists and individuals to achieve progress in this area. One solution that can be deployed are marine protected areas (MPAs), which would designate specific zones, or waters, where human

activity is restricted, allowing marine flora and fauna to recover. Research indicates that MPAs improve fish populations, bolster coral reef health, and can support ecosystems through the management of fishing activity. Increasing and effectively managing these zones will be important. Overfishing continues to be an issue. Now, more than ever, nations are endorsing sustainability, including through quotas, seasonal closures, closures related to fishery gear, and fish stocks to maintain the health of the stocks and the exploitation of the stocks. And fish farming (aquaculture) is an opportunity to decrease strain on wild populations if conducted responsibly. Plastic pollution can be limited with improvements to waste management, bans on single-use items and promotion of recycling. Social marketing strategies and beach clean-ups bring awareness and awareness can change behaviour at the individual level. Simple actions taken by consumers as an example of behaviour change include buying sustainably sourced seafood, alongside reducing support or making purchases from brands who understand their role in reducing their impacts on the environment.

CHAPTER 15 Life on Earth depends on forests and terrestrial ecosystems. Wales, as a nation, is fortunate to possess a modest number of ancient woodlands and green spaces. The air we breathe,and the water we drink, and the food we eat, and the materials we use to build and to heal, all stem from the interconnectedness found in terrestrial ecosystems. Forests alone cover approximately 31% of the surface of Earth and are home to nearly 80% of all terrestrial species of animals, plants, and fungi. Forests and other ecosystems help to regulate climate by absorbing carbon dioxide and influencing rainfall patterns to avoid drought and flood. Beyond forests, terrestrial ecosystems can include grasslands, wetlands, mountain ranges, and deserts, all of which provide unique species and unique ecosystem services that are critical components to the delicate balance of our planet. For example, mountains provide fresh drinking water for half of humanity, and wetlands provide filtration and flood protection. Terrestrial ecosystems also provide various livelihood opportunities for millions of people most significantly in rural and indigenous spaces. Despite their importance, terrestrial ecosystems, and thus our ability to adapt and strive, are a grave and serious threat. Land degradation, illegal logging, mining,and human encroachment into their landscapes are removing valuable habitat, and with it, some of Earth's most delightful inhabitants at an alarming rate. It is estimated that every year an area roughly equivalent to Iceland is lost due to deforestation, at approximately 10 million hectares! We cannot ignore the link between the biodiversity crisis and health and well-being: the devastation of biodiversity is not just a tragic loss of the abundance of nature; it compromises food security, climate resilience. Human activities have made significant contributions to its primary loss of biodiversity. Deforestation is one of the most critical threats to biodiversity all around the globe, mostly concerned with tropical

regions such as the Amazon, the Congo basin, and Southeast Asian countries. Trees are being cut down for several purposes, such as agriculture, logging, or use for development. Not only does this cut down trees for making more agricultural land, but it also eliminates thousands of species' habitats. As forests shrink, populations of tigers, elephants, and orangutans continue to dwindle, along with many lesser-known species. Furthermore, desertification is posing a new threat to biodiversity. It refers to the land becoming parched to the point that it cannot sustain vegetation or crops. Desertification is speeded up by such factors as poor land management coupled with global climate changes, and overgrazing. All these factors account for more than 2 billion hectares of degraded land within the world, accounting to over a quarter of the Earth's land mass, affecting over 3 billion people directly. Wildlife trafficking and illegal poaching threaten biodiversity. Many of these species include the famous rhino and the lesser-known pangolin. Though poaching is illegal, they are killed for their horns and scales, captured exotic birds and reptiles, which are predominantly taken for illegal pet trade, wildlife traffickers do not spare them beyond the point of pity-the ivory has remained the cash cow. Human activities have brought the greatest decline in biodiversity, and deforestation is one of the most important global threats to biodiversity, especially in tropical areas including the Amazon, the Congo basin, and Southeast Asian countries. Trees are harvested for agricultural purposes, logging, or for building construction; this not only clears trees to make way for agriculture but also destroys the habitat of thousands of species. As forests continue to shrink, populations of tigers, elephants, and orangutans continue to dwindle, not forgetting many lesser-known species. Another dimension in which biodiversity is threatened is the result of desertification. Drying land to a point that cannot be used for vegetative or crop

production is called desertification. Promotion of desertification is based upon such causes as poor management of lands, global climate changes, and overgrazing. These three cause over 2 billion hectares of degraded land around the world - representing over a quarter of Earth's land mass and affecting more than 3 billion people directly. Another threat to biodiversity is wildlife trafficking and illegal poaching activities. Many of these species are becoming endangered or even extinct as a result of poaching and hunting.

CHAPTER 16 Here’s the thing: peace and justice aren’t just some fancy words cooked up by diplomats—they’re literally the bedrock of any society that wants to get anywhere. If you don’t have them, good luck fixing stuff like schools, hospitals, or even the planet. SDG 16? That’s the one screaming for less violence, fair courts, and leaders who don’t just look out for their buddies. In a perfect world, everyone gets a fair shot—no matter your age, gender, or whether you were born on the “right” side of town. But, honestly, getting there? It’s a mess. Everywhere you look, there’s some mix of war, corruption, and good ol’ fashioned inequality. Armed conflicts—whether it’s terrorists, civil wars, or drug gangs—tear up whole communities and leave behind scars that last generations. Kids get dragged into violence, miss out on school, and are stuck in situations nobody should have to deal with. And then there’s corruption. Let’s not sugarcoat it: a lot of officials are more interested in lining their pockets than helping out. Meanwhile, regular folks are left scrambling for basics like doctors, teachers, or even clean water. The end result? People stop trusting the system, democracy takes a beating, and the money gap just keeps getting wider. Discrimination is another huge problem. Treat people differently because of their skin color, faith, gender, or paycheck, and surprise—anger bubbles up, and things fall apart. Protests break out, society’s glue comes unstuck, and sometimes things get ugly. Legal protection? For millions, it’s just a pipe dream. Outdated laws, expensive lawyers, and courts that only work for the rich or powerful—yeah, that’s the reality in too many places. Journalists and activists who push for change often end up threatened, jailed, or worse. So, how do you fix this mess? It takes everyone—countries, communities, and individuals—actually rolling up their sleeves. Governments gotta make sure laws are fair, courts aren’t just puppets, and everyone can actually get help if they need it.

Putting money into schools, hospitals, and support for the vulnerable isn't just "nice"—it's how you stop problems before they get out of hand. Honestly, teaching kids about respect, human rights, and how to sort out problems without fists or guns? That's huge. Schools aren't just for math tests—they can help build the next generation of peacemakers. Grassroots groups and young people? Don't sleep on them. They're often the ones mediating fights, helping survivors, and calling out corruption when everyone else looks away. And let's be real: peace deals last longer when women are in the room, but they're still often pushed aside. Tech and transparency? Total game-changers. Open data, social media, and indie news sites can blow the lid off corruption and give regular people a megaphone. Apps that let you report abuse or injustice? They actually make it harder for the bad guys to hide. Bottom line: this stuff isn't just idealism—it's survival. If we put our energy (and cash) into fairness and equality, we're investing in a world where people can actually live decent, safe lives. Without peace, progress is basically impossible. Wars and violence force millions from their homes every year—2024 smashed records, with over 110 million people displaced. Conflict zones are hell: food runs out, hospitals collapse, and roads get blown up. Kids and women get hit the hardest. And let's not pretend every justice system is fair. In too many places, courts are a joke, police are brutal, and speaking your mind can land you in jail (or worse). People learn to keep their heads down. At the end of the day, strong institutions—honest courts, free press, governments that actually listen—are what keep things from falling apart. When people trust the system, they feel safe, respected, and more willing to pitch in. That's what real peace and justice look like—nothing fancy, just the basics everyone deserves.

Chapter 17 Alright, let's get real about SDG 17. Honestly, if you've ever tried to fix anything bigger than a leaky faucet by yourself, you know it's almost impossible—so imagine trying to fix the whole planet solo. Not happening. That's what SDG 17 is yelling from the rooftops: "Stop going it alone! We need each other, folks!" All those big dreams—ending poverty, tackling climate messes, decent schools for all, healthy oceans, the works—they're tangled up together, so we've got to team up. The idea? Partnerships. Not just handshakes and awkward group photos, but actual teamwork. Governments, businesses, nonprofits, even random people like you and me—everyone's got to bring what they've got to the table. Cash, smarts, tech, whatever. The 2030 Agenda isn't a solo mission, it's a group project (and yes, everyone has to pull their weight for once). Look, the world's woven together tighter than your grandma's favorite sweater. One country can't just wall itself off and hope for the best. Doesn't matter how loaded or high-tech you are—good luck dodging climate change, pandemics, or inequality by yourself. SDG 17 is all about building bridges, not walls, between countries, companies, you name it. Rich nations need to step up for the less wealthy—think fair trade, sharing tech, financial support, and actually listening instead of just lecturing. Money talks, right? Well, developing countries hear crickets when it comes to financing big stuff like hospitals, green power, or decent schools. That's why SDG 17's big on developed countries hitting their aid targets—grants, loans, tech know-how, the whole nine yards. Plus, let's be honest, private money matters too. Investors and philanthropists aren't just there for the tax breaks—when they back real change, stuff actually happens. Now, tech—don't even get me started. So much of the world is still stuck offline, and you can't run 21st-century solutions on dial-up. SDG 17 gives a huge push for affordable internet, better data, and sharing

breakthroughs—so even some tiny village can get solar power, clean water, or see a doctor without a three-day hike. When you share the good stuff, everyone levels up. Trade? Oh, that's another beast. Most developing countries are stuck playing a rigged game—crazy tariffs, blocked out of big markets, you name it. SDG 17 says knock it off. Level the playing field. Let everybody actually compete. Then there's the whole "teach a person to fish" thing. Capacity building, they call it. You can't just dump cash and tech and bail. You gotta help folks learn the ropes—train people, build strong schools and hospitals, help local leaders actually run their own show. That's how you get real, lasting change, not just Band-Aids. Data nerds, this one's for you. Good info is gold. Tons of countries can't even track what's working or what's broken because their data game is weak. SDG 17 pushes for better stats, more transparency. If you can't measure it, you can't fix it—and you sure can't brag about progress. Remember COVID? Yeah, that global mess really hammered home why we need each other. Decades of progress, gone in a hot minute. But we also saw people coming together—scientists, governments, regular folks—cranking out vaccines, sending help, sharing knowledge. Teamwork made the impossible happen. And hey, young people aren't sitting this one out. Students, activists, TikTokers—call them what you will, they're out there making noise and getting stuff done. Programs like Youth2030 and Generation17 put young voices front and center, because honestly, it's their future on the line. Businesses aren't off the hook either. When private companies buddy up with public agencies (hello, PPPs), you get better roads, cleaner energy, smarter schools. It's not just charity; companies get to future-proof themselves while making a difference. So, bottom line: SDG 17's not just another box to tick. It's the glue holding the whole sustainability dream together. No single hero's gonna save the day. It's all hands on

deck—money, brains, tech, sweat, and a bit of stubborn hope. That’s how we get the job done